



From Monday JULY 21, to Monday JULY 28, 1766.

BOSTON, June 3.

The SPEECH of his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To the great and general Court or Assembly of the said Province, Thursday, May 29, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE great pleasure in being able to open this general court with congratulating you upon the repeal of the Stamp-act. When I consider the difficulties with which this business has laboured, and the causes from whence they arose; when I look back upon the dangers which this people have so narrowly escaped; I cannot but earnestly wish that a proper improvement may be made of this happy event, so as to restore the province to the public reputation, and the domestic peace, which it happily enjoyed before the late distractions.

In times of public calamity, it is not unusual for private interests and resentments to intermix themselves with popular discontent, and execute their purposes under the borrowed mask of patriotic zeal. This has been the primary cause of that unlimited charade which has been cast upon the most respectable characters in this province; at a time when integrity and ability should rather have been solicited to the aid of the people, than deterred from serving them. Of this I had no little experience myself, but it has not abated my concern for the welfare of the country, nor prevented my endeavours to promote it.

To such a degree of injustice has the late insaturation been carried, that the principal object of the fury of the people, was a gentleman to whom they were most highly indebted for his services in the very cause for which they rose against him. And it is remarkable, that those persons, who framed and conducted the only American petition, which was read and well received in parliament, and was of real use in procuring the repeal, have been prescribed by the individuals of the name of friends to the Stamp-act. When in such a character did not exist in the province; and it was in the persons of the accused themselves, whose violent and precipitate measures created all those difficulties, which the united efforts of every friend of America, in every rank or station, were but just able to surmount.

It were to be wished that a veil could be drawn over the late disgraceful scenes. But that cannot be done till a better temper and understanding shall prevail in general than seems to be at present; if we can judge from some proceedings, which I hear, when known at home, will afford matter of triumph to those who were for maintaining the Stamp-act, and focus and concern to those who procured its repeal. But the indignation of the country has been a grand object, with some persons; and neither the indulgence of parliament, nor the moderation of government, nor the exigency of the times, have as yet been able to put a stop to that pursuit.

However, I have given my testimony against these proceedings, in a manner very disagreeable to me, and very contrary to my disposition. Whilst the business of the general court was carried on in good humour, and with good understanding, I have been unwilling to interrupt the general harmony by too great an attention to my own feelings, and have frequently given up my opinion to what has in any degree appeared to be the voice of the people. Every person who hears me can bear or less give testimony of the mildness and moderation of my administration; how much I have endeavoured to remove and prevent difficulties of men and divisions of parties; and how little I have interposed my judgment against the sense of the councils over which I have presided.

But when the government is attacked in form; when there is a professed intention to deprive it of its best and most able servants, which only crime is the fidelity of the crown; I cannot be indifferent, but feel myself obliged to exercise every legal and constitutional power to maintain the king's authority against this ill-judged and ill-timed opposition of it. At the same time I publicly declare that whenever an opportunity shall offer to restore to the provincial council their harmony and union which not long ago it was my wish to cultivate; I will embrace it most cordially, and will use my utmost endeavours to heal the divisions and bury the animosities which the late distractions have created. In the mean time, as I have appeared before the British parliament a true friend to the province, as well as faithful servant to the crown, I shall leave it to this good people to recognize me in that united character at their own time, and in their own manner.

Gentlemen,

I am in continual expectation to receive his Majesty's commands to lay before you, matters of great importance; and whenever they shall arrive I shall be obliged to call you together again: I therefore think it advisable to make this session as short as well may be, and recommend it to you not to engage in any business that does not require present dispatch. The consideration of the terms upon which the Stamp-act has been repealed; of the expressions of the parliament that the Americans will not abuse the indulgence granted to them; and of the assurances which the promoters of the repeal have publicly given that it will be most gratefully and humbly received, is a subject which I could well enlarge upon; but I shall relate it to another opportunity, when I shall probably be assisted by special instructions for that purpose, and I hope shall be able to speak to you with greater authority than my own.

Council Chamber,
May 29, 1766.

BOSTON, June 4.

The SPEECH of his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To the Great and General Court of said Province,
Tuesday, June 3, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE received a letter from the right hon. Mr. Secretary Conway, enclosing two acts of parliament; the one, for securing the dependency of the colonies on the mother country, and the other for the repeal of the Stamp-act. At the same time, he is pleased to signify what His Majesty and his parliament expect from the colonies, in return for the indulgence shown to them. I am also ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample compensation be made to the late sufferers by the repeal of the Stamp-act. And for that purpose, I am desired to lay before you the votes of the house of commons, expressing their sense upon that subject; whose humanity and justice it is hoped, it will be your glory to imitate. The whole of this letter is conceived in such strong, patriotic and conclusive terms, that I shall not weaken it by a representation of my own, other than this short capitulation, necessary to introduce what I have to say on the subject.

I cannot but lament that this letter did not arrive before the meeting of the general court. If it had, I flatter myself it would have prevented a transaction, which must now be more regretted than ever: I mean, your excluding from the King's council the principal crown officers. Men not only respectable in themselves for their integrity, their abilities, and the fidelity to their country, as well as to their King, but also quite necessary to the administration of government in the very station from whence you have dislodged them. By this you have anticipated the expectations of the King and Parliament and disappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. This is not now in your power, in so full a manner as will be expected, to show your respectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a useful and efficient return to the intention of the King and Parliament. It must and will be understood that these gentlemen are turned out for their adherence to acts of the British legislature. Whilst this proceeding has its full effect, you cannot avoid being chargeable with unthankfulness and disrespect on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice.

It is impossible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding. If it should be justified by asserting a right, that it is a legal power to choose whom you please, without regard to any considerations what so ever; the justification itself will tend to impeach the right. But if your right is ever to be absolute, the distinction on between a right and the propriety of exercising it, is very obvious; as this distinction has so lately been used with great effect to your own interest. Next to wishing that this had never happened, it is to be wished, that some measures might be found to draw a veil over it, or at least to palliate it, and prevent its bad effects; which surely must be very hurtful to this province, if it should be maintained and vindicated. If any expedient can be found out for this purpose, I will heartily concur in them; and in general, I will make the best use of all means which you shall put in my hands to save the credit of the province upon this unhappy emergency: And I will set it to the best advantage I can, all other methods which you shall take to demonstrate these sentiments which are expected from you in the most efficient manner.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The requisition contained in this letter, is of a most singular nature, and the only one of the kind that I have known since I have served His Majesty in America. It is founded upon a resolution of the house of commons, framed after a full consideration of the matter, and represented to His Majesty by the address of that house. The justice and humanity of this requisition is so forcible, that it cannot be controverted; the authority with which it is introduced shall preclude all discussion about complying with it. I hope therefore, you will add to the merit of your compliance by the readiness of it, and assume to yourselves the honour which now claims itself, of setting the first example of gratitude and dutiful affection to the king and parliament, by giving those proofs of it, which are now pointed out to you. I must observe that it is from the provincial assembly that the king and parliament expect this compensation should be made to the sufferers, without referring them to any other persons whatsoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this expense, may be a proper consideration for you; and I shall readily concur with you in your resolutions thereon, after the sufferers have been fully satisfied.

Both the business and the time are most critical; and let me in that you to recollect yourselves, and consider well what you are about. When the fate of the province is put in a scale, which is to rise or fall according to your present conduct, will you suffer yourselves to be influenced by party animosities or domestic feuds? Shall this fine country be ruined, because every person in the government has not been gratified with honours or offices according to the full of his pretensions? Shall the private interests, passions or resentments of a few men, deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages, which the favour and indulgence of their sovereign, and his parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was, at any time whatever, so fair a prospect of the improvement of the peace and welfare of this province, as is now opening to you. Will you suffer this present view to be intercepted or overclouded by the ill humours of particular? When wealth and happiness are held out to you, will you refuse to accept of them? Surely, after his Majesty's commands are known, and the terms in which they are signified, well considered the very persons which have created the prejudices and prepossessions, which I now endeavour to combat, will be the first to remove them, and prevent their effects.

It is now declared, that such is the magnanimity of the King and his parliament, that they seem disposed not only to forgive, but to forget those unjustifiable marks of an unbecoming disposition too frequent in the late transactions of the colonies. It is my desire to render this place as beneficial and extensive within this province, as it can well be made. But it must be expected, that whoever intends to

take the benefit of it, should entitle themselves to it by a departure from that offensive conduct, which is the object of it. Here then will it be necessary to draw a line, to distinguish who are and who are not the proper objects of the gracious intention of the King and parliament. And, if after this preferred grace, any person should go beyond this line, and still endeavour directly or indirectly, to foment a division between Great-Britain and her colonies, and prevent that connection of policy and union of interests, which are now in a way of being established to perpetually, surely that man will have much to answer for to both countries, and will probably be called to answer.

But I hope it will not be so, not in a single instance. But that every person, even they who have given the greatest offence, will embrace this opportunity to reflect upon their country, and out an indemnity for themselves. And all such who shall readily desire to reconcile themselves to the King's government, either at home or here, may assure themselves that, without a further delinquency, every thing past, will, as far as can be, be buried in oblivion. No one can suspect me of want of sincerity in making this declaration as too ready a forgiveness of injuries has been laid to my weakness. However, it is a failing which I had rather suffer by, than be without.

I have spoken to you with sincerity, openness, and earnestness, such as the importance of the subject deserves. When the fate of the province seems to hang upon the result of our present deliberations, my anxiety for the event, I hope, will make my warmth excusable. If I have let drop any word, which may seem severe or unkind, let the cause I am engaged in apologize for it; and where the intention is upright, judge of what I say, not by detached words or syllables, but by its general purport and meaning. I have always been desirous of cultivating a good understanding with you. And when I recollect the former happy times, when I scarce ever met the general court without giving and receiving testimonies of mutual approbation, I cannot but regret the interruption of that pleasant intercourse by the successful art of exasperating enemies to the country as well as to me. But now that my chief aim is to do good to the province and attention to its interests, is confirmed by the most authentic testimonials, I hope that at the same time you renew your duty to the King, you will resume a confidence in his representative.

Council Chamber,
June 3, 1766.

FRA. BERNARD.

BOSTON, June 5.

In the house of representatives, June 5, 1766.

VOTED That the following address be presented to his excellency, in answer to his speech to both houses at the opening of this session.

May it please your Excellency,

THE house of representatives of this province beg leave to return to your excellency our congratulations upon the repeal of the Stamp-act; a most interesting and happy event, which has infused a general joy among his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects throughout this extensive continent.

This is a repeated and striking instance of our most gracious sovereign's paternal regard for the happiness and welfare of all his subjects.—We feel upon this occasion the deepest sense of his loyalty and gratitude.—We are abundantly convinced that our legal and constitutional rights and liberties will always be safe under his propitious government.—We esteem the relation we have ever stood in with Great-Britain, the mother country; our happiness and security.—We have reason to confide in the British parliament, from this happy instance, that all his Majesty's faithful subjects, however remote, are the objects of their patronage and justice.

When we reflect on the difficulties under which this important business laboured, and the causes from whence they arose, we are truly astonished that they have been surmounted; and we gratefully remember the noble and generous efforts of those illustrious patriots who have distinguished themselves in our cause: Indeed when we look back upon the many dangers from which our country hath even from its first settlement been delivered, and the policy and power of those who have to this day sought its ruin, we are sensibly struck with an admiration of divine goodness, and would religiously regard the aim which has so often succeeded us.

Upon so joyful an occasion, we were in hopes your excellency would have spread a veil over every disagreeable scene in the late times of public calamity; but to our surprise and astonishment, we find your excellency declaring in your speech, at the opening of the general court, that this cannot be done till a better temper and understanding shall prevail in general, than there seems to be at present: Though your excellency has been reason to form an unfavourable opinion of the present times, we beg leave with all humility to ask, whether to great a liberality as you have shown in your strictures upon them has a tendency to make them better?

"Private interests and resentments," "popular discontent," "unlimited abuse cast on the most respectable characters."—These and such-like expressions run through a considerable part of your speech. We should have been glad if your excellency had given some intimation at least, that you did not mean to cast reflections on either of the two Houses, to whom your speech was immediately addressed; we have reason to fear, that whatever were your intentions, this construction will be put upon it by those who would be glad to prove the authority of your excellency to our disadvantage:—Upon this account we had ourselves under a necessity, explicitly to declare to your excellency, that no private resentments of ours have intermixed with popular discontent.—We have no interest detached from, or inconsistent with the common good; we are far from having any "ill-purposes" to execute, much less under the "borrowed mask of patriotic zeal," or any other hypocritical disguise.—It has ever been our pride to cultivate harmony and union, upon the principles of liberty and justice, among the several branches of the legislative, and a due respect and

reverence for his Majesty's representative in the province: We have endeavoured to foster integrity and ability to the aid of the people, and are very sorry if gentlemen of character have by any means been deterred from serving their country, especially in a time of danger, when the eyes of all might have been upon them for deliverance: At such a time, for true patriots to be silent is dangerous.—Your excellency tells us of an unlimited abuse which has been cast upon the most respectable characters, of which you have had no little experience yourself: But you assure us that it has not abated your concern for the welfare of the country, nor prevented your endeavours to promote it. We thank your excellency; and upon this assurance we have reason to hope you have employed your influence in behalf of the people, at a time when they so much stood in need of it, in representing their behaviour in general in the most candid and favourable view. In this light his Majesty, his ministry and parliament, have been viewing it, and when this good people shall find that your excellency has served them in so efficient a point, they will, we are very sure, be ready to "renew their confidence in the wisdom and character of a true friend to the province, and a faithful servant of the crown."

But, may it please your excellency, we cannot forbear observing, that when you are speaking, as we conceive, of the injustice done his honour the lieutenant-governor the last year, your manner of expression would lead a stranger to think that the honour of a villany was perpetrated by the body of this people. The intimation you tell us "has been carried to such a degree of injustice that the principal object of the fury of the people," was a gentleman to whom they were most highly indebted for his services in the very cause for which they rose against him."—Your excellency, no doubt, means that the whole people, and not a part only, were most highly indebted to this gentleman for his services, and that the particular cause in which he had been engaged concerned them all; and yet to insinuate that the body of the people been, that they even rose against this very gentleman, and made him the object of their fury! Is not this the natural meaning of your words? And will it not, Sir, afford matter of triumph to the unrelenting enemies of this province, to hear the governor himself declaring that this was the "prevailing temper of the people?" that such was their "violent and precipitate measures," and that a veil cannot even now, be drawn over so "disgraceful a scene," even for the sake of tempering the people in general if it prevails.

There may, Sir, be a general popular discontent upon good grounds: The people may sometimes have a reason to complain; your excellency will be so good, that in such a circumstance, evil minded persons may take the advantage and rise in tumult: this has been too common in the best regulated and best governed cities in Europe. Under cover of the right a few villains may do much mischief; and such, Sir, was the case here: But the value of the principle, in themselves finally suppressed the mob; and we have reason to believe, that the unreflected concern which they discovered at the tragical scene, their united detestation of it, their united measures to prevent further disorders, and other circumstances well known to the honourable gentleman himself have fully satisfied him, that such an imputation was without reason.—But for many months past there has been an undisturbed tranquility in general, in this province, and for the greater part of the time, merely from a sense of good order in the people, while they have been in a great measure deprived of the public tribunals, and the administration of justice, and so far thrown into a state of nature.

We are at a loss to conceive your excellency's meaning when you allude to some proceedings which "when known at home, will afford matter of triumph to those who were for maintaining the Stamp-act, and for whom we are concerned to those who procured its repeal?" and when you tell us that "the inflammation of the country has been a grand object with some persons," we cannot suppose your excellency would make a public declaration of a matter of such importance without good grounds; an attempt to inflame a country is a crime of very dark complexion: You tell us that a stop has not yet been put to that pursuit: We hope you have taken every prudent and legal step in your own department to prevent it.—Permit us however to say, that it is possible you may have been misinformed, by persons not well affected to this people, and who would be glad to have it thought that we were turbulent and factious, and perpetually murmuring even after every cause of complaint is removed:—Such characters may still exist in the persons of some who have taken all occasions from the just resentment of the people, to represent them as insatiable, discontented and disloyal, should there be any persons so abandoned, as to make it the object of their policy, to inflame the minds of the people against a wife, a good, a mild and moderate administration, they may be assured of the severest censures of this house as soon as they are known.

But—The manner in which you are pleased to explain the grounds of your testimony against the elections of the present year, seems to imply that it is your opinion that the two houses have been so far influenced by an inflammatory spirit in particular persons, as even to make an attack upon the government in form! The two houses proceeded in these elections with perfect good humour and good understanding; and as no other business had been transacted when we were favoured with your speech, it is astonishing to us that you should think it a time to "interrupt the general harmony."—We are wholly at a loss to conceive how a full, free and fair election can be called "an attack upon the government in form."—A professed intention to deprive the best and most able servants, "an ill-judged and ill-timed opposition of the king's authority."—These, may it please your excellency, are high and grievous charges against the two houses, and such as, we humbly conceive, no crowned head dare revolution has thought fit to bring against two bodies of parliament: It seems to us to be high there, if any thing, of a direct impeachment of the two houses of high treason: Oppression of the king's authority is but a learned mode of expression, which, reduced to plain English, is fighting a sword the king's

Most excellent Majesty. But what, Sir, is the opportunity which we have been guilty of? We were summoned and convened here to give our free suffrages at the general election, directed to be annually made by the royal charter: We have given our suffrages according to the dictates of our consciences, and the best light of our understanding: It was certainly our right to do so, and as clearly a constitutional power in your excellency to disapprove, without assigning a reason either before or after your dissent: Your excellency has thought proper to disapprove of some: We are far from even suggesting that the country has by this means been deprived of its best and ablest servants: We have released those of the judges of the superior court who had the honour of a seat at the bar, from the cares and perplexities of politics, and given them opportunity to make still farther advances in the knowledge of the law, and to administer right and justice within this jurisdiction: We have also left other gentlemen more at leisure to discharge the duties and functions of their important offices: This surely is not to deprive the government of its best and ablest servants, nor can it be called an opposition of any thing, but a dangerous union of its legislative and executive power in the same persons: a grievance long complained of by our constituents, and the redress of which some of us had special instructions to endeavour at this very election to obtain.

Your excellency is pleased to say, that only one of all the American petitions "was well received, and of real use in procuring the repeal." That petition was forwarded from this province in season, to be presented to the parliament, before the stamp act was passed: By whose influence the presentation of it was to long delayed by Mr. Agent Jackson, and omitted through that whole session of parliament, it is needless for us at present to enquire. If it was so well received, as your excellency tells us it was, and of real use in procuring the repeal, there is reason to think it might have had its designed effect to prevent the passing that act, and saved this continent from that distress and confusion in which it has been involved. But your excellency is under a mistake in supposing that this petition alone, was well received and of real use: Those from the late general congress, were informed by our agent Mr. Deberget, were early laid before the ministry, and well received by them: He tells us that Mr. Secretary Conway kindly undertook to present that, which was prepared for his Majesty; and as the royal ear is always open to the difficulties of his people, we have not the least reason to doubt but that so united a supplication of his American subjects was graciously considered by him: And with regard to those to the two houses of parliament, one of them at least we know was highly approved of by the chairman of the committee for American affairs, was read in the house of commons, and supported by Mr. Pitt: It was never rejected, and we cannot suppose it failed of due attention merely for want of form.—In truth, Sir, we look back with the utmost pleasure upon the wisdom of the late house of representatives, in proposing such a union of the colonies: And although some have taken great pains to lessen the weight and importance of the late congress in the minds of the people, we have the strongest reason to believe that their firm and prudent measures had a very great influence in procuring this happy repeal.

You are pleased to make a declaration that "whenever an opportunity shall offer to restore harmony and union to the provincial councils, you will most cordially embrace it." The time, Sir, is already come: Never was there so happy a juncture in which to accord: It is so desirable an end; and it will be the pride of this house to improve it. With this disposition we came together.—If any expression or sentiment in your speech should have a contrary effect, as it will far defeat our honest intention, it will be with real concern. Permit us also to say, that it will disappoint the expectations of his Majesty and the parliament in repealing the Stamp act; for it is more reasonable in them to expect that the restoration of the colonies to domestic peace and tranquility will be the happy effect of the establishment of their just rights and liberties.

When your excellency shall be assisted by special instruction, and speak to us with greater authority than your own, we shall be all attention; being assured from past experience, that every thing coming from his Majesty will be full of grace and truth.

New Advertisements.

INDIAN CORN,

JUST imported in the PRINCE OF WALES, Captain MASON, from Philadelphia, to be sold at a store of Col. Beale's, adjoining Mr. Inglis's wharf, by

WILLIAM HOPTON.



FOR PHILADELPHIA, (To sail on Monday next) THE BRIGANTINE PHILADELPHIA PACQUET, FRANCIS JOHNSON, master. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, treat with said master on board, or with

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AND WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

A SERMON

UPON

The Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, PREACHED

At SAVANNAH IN GEORGIA, on the 25th of June, 1766.

By J. J. ZUBLY, V. D. M.

FROM GAL. V. 13, 15.

Brothers, ye have been called unto Liberty: only use not Liberty as an occasion to the flesh.

But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.

In this discourse, this new World is considered as under Divine Theocracy. And the justness of the author's comparisons of present with past times, with the elegance of thought, design and expression, renders it worthy to be transmitted to Posterity.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, MAY 22.



ON Monday last was the time appointed for the public rejoicing on the repeal of the Stamp act.—The ardor of the people was so great, that inmediately after the clock struck one in the morning, the bell on the Rev. Dr. Byles's church (as being the nearest to liberty tree) was set a ringing; which was soon answered by the bells on Christ Church, at the other end of the town; and in a short time all the other bells of the town struck in.—Before two o'clock music was heard in the streets, the drums beat, and guns fired. As soon as it grew light enough to see, the steeple of the meeting-house next the tree of liberty was hung with banners.—The tree decorated with flags and streamers, and all round the town, on the tops of houses, were displayed colours and pendants.—About noon the guns of castle William were fired, which were soon returned by those of the fourth, north and Charles-Town batteries, the train of artillery in this town, and ships in the harbour: In the evening the town was universally illuminated, and shops like day: Fireworks of all kinds were every where play'd off; especially on the common, where were exhibited the finest that were ever seen in New England. Here also was erected an obelisk, covered with various hieroglyphics, and poetical lines, and illuminated within: A print of which from copper-plate has been published.—Amidst all this universal joy there was nothing tending to riot or disorder: All was loyalty to the king, blessings on the parliament of Great-Britain, honour and gratitude to the present ministry, and love and affection to the mother-country.

On the top of the pyramid was fixed a round box of fireworks horizon ally.—About one hundred yards from the pyramid the fons of liberty erected a stage for the exhibition of their fireworks, near the work-house, in the lower room of which they entertained the gentlemen of the town.—John Hancock, Esq; who gave a grand and elegant entertainment to the genteel part of the town, and treated the populace with a pipe of Madeira wine, erected at the front of his house, which was magnificently illuminated, a stage for the exhibition of his fireworks, which was to answer those of the fons of liberty.—At dusk the scene opened by the discharge of twelve rockets from each stage; after which the figures on the pyramid were uncovered, making a beautiful appearance.—To give a description of the great variety of fireworks exhibited from this time till eleven o'clock would be endless—the air was filled with rockets—the ground with bee-hives and serpents—and the two fluges with wheels of fireworks of various sorts.—Mr. Ois and some other gentlemen who lived near the common, kept open house the whole evening, which was very pleasant; the multitude of gentlemen and ladies, who were continually puffing from one place to another, added much to the brilliancy of the night: At eleven o'clock the signal being given by a discharge of twenty-one rockets, the horizontal wheel on the top of the pyramid or obelisk was played off, ending in the discharge of fifteen dozen of serpents in the air, which concluded the show.—To the honour of the fons of liberty we can with pleasure inform the world, that every thing was conducted with utmost decency and good order, not a reflection cast on any character, nor the least disorder during the whole scene.—The pyramid, which was designed to be placed under the tree of liberty, as a standing monument of this glorious era, by accident took fire about one o'clock, and was consumed:—The lamps by which it was illuminated not being extinguished at the close of the scene it is supposed to have taken fire by some of them.

N. Y. O. R. K. June 5.

On Tuesday last, his excellency Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, was pleased to appoint his secretary John French, Esq; principal surrogate in the prerogative court of this province.

Yesterday being the 4th of June, the anniversary of our most gracious Sovereign's birth-day, it having been previously determined by the gentlemen in town to celebrate the same with all possible demonstrations of joy, in token of our loyalty and gratitude to our beloved Monarch, who is lately, on the 25th of March last, together with a large patriotic majority in both houses of parliament, heard the cry of the distressed Americans, and repealed that intolerable grievance the stamp act, and are now planning other beneficial acts:—Therefore, to impress these blessings on the minds of the people, and make them fertile of the happiness we enjoy in our union with, and dependence on Great-Britain,—the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells of every congregation, who, however they may differ in speculative tenets, heartily concurred in their love and loyalty to the best of Sovereigns.—By 7 o'clock they began to prepare to roast two large fat oxen, on the common, which was soon crowded with many spectators, to gaze at the mighty Roast Beef. At 12 o'clock a gun was fired from the fort, as a signal for the council, the general, and military officers, the corporation and all the gentlemen to wait on the governor, to drink the king's health; and never on such occasion before, was the company so numerous or splendid: Now the battery guns fired a royal salute, and the air resounded with the joyful exclamations of, Long live the king, the darling of his people. Soon after, this salute was answered by the men of war, and merchant vessels, deck'd in all the pageantry of colours. The preparations in the common attracted our attention; on each side there was an ox roasting, a large stage with twenty-five barrels of strong beer, a hoghead of rum, sugar and water, to make punch, bread, &c. at one end, a pile of twenty cords of wood, with a tall mast in the middle, to the head of which were hoisted twelve tar and pitch barrels, and placed on a round top. At the other end of the common, were fixed twenty-five pieces of cannon, and at the top of a mast, a flag-staff, with colours displayed.

The principal inhabitants gave an elegant entertainment to the governor, the general, and military officers, the ministers of all professions, and all the strangers in town. Tho' the company was about 340, every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and decorum: At the king's health a royal salute was fired by the guns in the common, and at each toast afterwards a salute was given to complement twenty-eight, the number of years of the king's age.—The following toasts were drank with grateful hearts.

1. The KING, and many happy days to him.
2. The QUEEN.
3. The prince of Wales and royal family.
4. The protestant succession in the house of Hanover.
5. Prosperity to Great-Britain and her colonies.
6. May the kind protection of Great-Britain, continue to produce love and gratitude in the colonies.
7. The present worthy and patriotic ministry.
8. His Majesty's fleets and armies.

9. The governor, and the land we live in.
 10. The general and admiral, army and navy, in America.
 11. The British constitution.
 12. America's friends in Great-Britain, and Ireland.
 13. Mr. PITT.
 14. Marquis of Rockingham.
 15. Mr. Secretary Conway.
 16. The Duke of Grafton.
 17. The Duke of Newcastle.
 18. Lord Camden.
 19. Lord Dartmouth.
 20. Lord Egmont.
 21. Lord Shelburne.
 22. Mr. Dowdeswell.
 23. General Howard.
 24. Sir George Saville.
 25. Sir William Meredith.
 26. Col. Barré.
 27. Mr. Orflow.
 28. Mr. Trecothick, and the committee of merchants.
 29. The glorious majority in the house of commons.
 30. The glorious majority in the house of peers.
 31. The ever memorable 18th of March.
 32. Prosperity to the trade of America.
 33. May the loyalty of Americans ever be the measure of their happiness.
 34. The glorious revolution in 88.
 35. The glorious first of August.
 36. May the Whig principles ever prevail throughout the British empire.
 37. May Tory principles and their abettors, ever be the contempt of all good men.
 38. The worthy opposers of general warrants.
 39. The downfall of party and faction in Great-Britain.
 40. English laws to American subjects, and verdicts without appeal.
 41. All true hearts and sound bottoms.
- Besides the oxen and other preparations for the people in the common, the overplus from the several tables was sent there to be distributed, not forgetting the new goal, and poor-house: In the evening the town was illuminated in the grandest manner that was ever seen here, particularly the governor, and general's houses; and tho' the streets continued crowded all the evening, yet we don't hear that there happened any disputes, quarrelling, or accident.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, (in DOMINICA)

June 27, 1766.

This day arrived the ship Royal Charlotte, Capt. Thomas Harrison, in thirty-nine days from Cork, who has favoured us with the following letter, from Peter Fearon, Esq; dated London, May 10, 1766.

"Captain Thomas Harrison,

"Sir, If this happens to find you at Cork, you will have the pleasure of carrying out most interesting news to the island of Dominica, for last Thursday night, the house of commons resolved to grant a free trade to that island for the French, &c.—and to the Spaniards at Jamaica. A great part of the sugar of 1763, respecting coffee, melasses, indigo, &c. will be repealed, and a new act take place, granting a free trade under proper care and restrictions.—Cotton wool, of the growth of the islands, of what nation soever, will for the future be free of all duties, both in the islands and here, if legally laden in any British ship bound to England;—In short a glorious opening for trade will be soon displayed, and I hope in my next to furnish you with particulars.

(Signed) P. FEARON."

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Saturday last, the honourable JOHN PENN, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of this province, was married to Miss ANN ALLEN, daughter of the honourable William Allen, Esq; Chief Justice of this province.

ANTIGUA, July 9.

Last Monday died, Mrs. Margaret Pullen, aged 200; mother of the lady of John Brooke, Esq; of this island, and grand-daughter to the late duke of Ormond who commanded the forces of queen Ann. What is very remarkable, this lady, notwithstanding her great age, could read the smallest print, till within six months of her death, without spectacles, and retained her senses to the very last moment of her life.

New Advertisements.

VILLEPONTOUX and WARING.

Have imported in Captain STRACHAN, and other vessels from ENGLAND, a LARGE and GENERAL assortment of GOODS, which they continue to sell reasonable, at their store on the Bay, viz.

A GREAT choice of fashion-

able cloths, sagathies, jeans, fustians, and thicketts—purple, yellow and striped India persians, black, blue, green and pink English ditto, yellow, black, blue, and Dundridge mantuas, rich black padufoy satins, Irish shirting and sheeting linens, gulix holland—long, clear, pistol and minionet lawns, cambricks, Scotch gauze and catgut, handsome English and India chinrees, fine white ditto, and humburs, purple calicoes and bed patterns, ladies fine head, blond and dutch lace, and fashionable hats, white wax and mock garnet necklaces, Hofs's strong made womens and girls calimanco shoes, womens fatten ditto—ladies house wifts with memorandum book and glass—fine lawn handkerchers with hunting pieces printed on, womens silk and velvet lined cloggs, black snail and new gown trimming, womens and girls neat made stays—short pipes, long ditto in small boxes two and a half groce in a box—neat double gilt headed canes, ivory and gilt headed rattans—small and large looking glasses with and without gilt frames—Backgammon tables, large hunting horns, smallest size round trimmed swan shot, and FF gun-powder, Kirby's hooks, hanks of silk lines and fishing reels complete, Morocco pocket books with silver locks, pickles of all sorts.—neat London-made fowling pieces, long worm'd corkscrows in barrels, carpenters, coopers, and bricklayers tools, coffee potts, tea-kettles and camp chafing dishes, common and temple spectacles in cases, cart and waggon boxes, ox cart and trace chains, cotton and wool cards, cawling stocks with bright and black bits, two dozen complete to each stock, mens hogkin seated and Newmarket race saddles with furniture complete, chair harnesses, mens neat strong made bucklin breeches, white lead, Spanish brown, and yellow oaker ground in oil, dry red lead, and linseed oil, crown glass in boxes eight by ten, Indian corn mills and quern stones, hand and deep sea leads, ballast shovels, cordage from three and a half inches in rope down to a spannyards, sail duck No. 1 and 2—common and fine cut-glass cruets and stands tipped with ivory and silver, all wide and childrens umbrellas, green silk ditto, brass dog collars and chains, tin plate and hni's buckets, leather and velvet jockey caps, five telescopes in mahogany frames, Crowley's Carolina broad and grubbing hoes, broad and falling axes, braxlette, hatchets, crutch handle and socket spades, with every other article usually imported.

BENFIELD & JONES,

At their Store, in TRADD-STREET

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Johnson, PHILADELPHIA

MIDDLING FLOUR, SH

WATER, and BUTTER BREAD, which, with a general assortment of GOODS, usually imported into this province, they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. They have to dispose of, the indentures of Eight DUTCH SERVANTS:

Among which are, a Shoemaker, Butcher, and Baker.

They have a quantity of SILKS, which they will sell at Eight for One.

TO BE LETT,

And may be enter'd upon immediately.



THE HOUSE on the Point, lately possessed by Capt. Boyd.—A WET-NURSE, and two or three House Wenchs, to be hired, by the Month or Year. Inquire of

EDWARD MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

AT AUCTION.

At the usual place in Charles-Town, on THURSDAY the 7th of August next, at Twelve o'clock.

A LOT of LAND in Charles-

Town, on the West-side of Meeting-Street, between the lands of Mr. Henry Peronneau, and Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, containing in front on the said street 40 feet, and in depth from east to west 200 feet, or thereabouts.—A plat of it is laid out, may be seen in the hands of

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

On Thursday the fourth of September next, will be sold at the Vendor's House in CHARLES-TOWN,



THE house where subscriber lives in (well known to be one of the coolest and most agreeable situated houses in town) which has lately had new back buildings built thereon, as also great improve on a made to the house and garden. There is sufficient room on the street to build a commodious tenement. Any person desirous of knowing the goodness of the house and back-buildings, may be informed by applying to Mr. Verree.

Also, on the same day will be sold, a lot opposite to the above, which has forty odd feet front on said street, and four hundred and forty odd feet in depth, is next to Mr. Lowndes's new house. This lot is remarkably well situated, for a house for a private family, being entirely open to the southward. The purchaser may have credit until the first of January 1767, paying interest.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

P. S. Any person choosing to purchase at private sale, may apply to the subscriber.

ALL persons indebted to the

subscriber, are desired to TAKE NOTICE, That unless they make payment, or settle to his satisfaction, by the first day of October next, at farthest, their accounts, &c. will be put into the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without distinction.

July 25, 1766.

RICHARD BEESFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY the 20th of AUGUST, at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:

A Likely young Negro Wench,

an exceeding good teamster, and handy about a house, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Brown.—Credit will be given 'till the first of January next, without interest.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely, young Negro

wench, that can cook, wash and iron, late the property of a gentleman departed the province. Inquire of the Printer.

THE owner of a barrel of COF-

FEE, imported in the ship Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickinson, master, from Jamaica, consign'd to the name of JOHN WILSON, by Messrs. ROSS, & Comp. may have it, paying the freight and charge of this advertisement, on making proper application to

WILLIAM PARKER.



RAN away on the 14th

day of May last, a young negro wench named JUDITH.—Whoever takes her up, and delivers her to me, or the warden of the work-house, shall be handsomely rewarded. All persons are hereby forwarned from hiring, harbouring, or entertaining her, as they may expect to be prosecuted as far as the law will allow, except she has a ticket from me

HANNAH CHAS.



The following STRAY'D Horses have been called by sundry persons, before the subscriber, viz.

A LARGE black

horse, 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder Q H, and the off shoulder G, with a small slit in one ear.

A small black horse, 12 hands high, branded with a horse shoe.

A small grey horse, much flea-bitten, 12 hands high, has a visible brand.

A bay horse, 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock A, and on the near shoulder Z, one hind foot white.

A red roan horse, 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder with A.

The owners of the above strayed creatures, may apply and prove their property, before

CHARLES CANTEY.

St. Septh's, June 20, 1766.

Mr. TIMOTHY.

HAVING lately made a valuable discovery, the CURE of that grievous and common disease among the Negroes, called the YAWS, as well as other inveterate venereal and scorbutic disorders; I beg leave to make use of the channel of your paper to make the Recipe public for the good of mankind, without the least view to my private advantage; and to request, that such gentlemen whose negroes have been, or may be cured, will make the same publicly known, so as to be communicated to his Majesty's other American dominions.

I am yours, &c.

MORLEY LINDO,
Esq. General of India.

Recipe to cure the YAWS, &c.

To a pound of Pinks root, add three ounces of Tobacco, and essence of Roman Vitriol, boil the same in five quarts of water, till reduced to a gallon, and strain it. With this, wash the infected part three times a day. A pint is sufficient for ten or twelve days.

At the same time use a diet drink, made of Two pounds of Lignum Vitæ shavings, four ounces of the bark of Sassafras root, four ounces of Anniseeds, and half a pound of brown sugar, boiled in four gallons of water till reduced to three. The patient to take a pint a day, mixed with three pints of water for twenty one days.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 28, 1766.

TUESDAY last arrived here His Majesty's arm'd sloop the *Gaspée*, commanded by Lieutenant Allen, from Lord Lublin, at Halifax; which, we hear, brought duplicates of orders for the *Speedwell* and *Tryal* Men of War to return to England, and for the *Essex's* continuance on the Southern station.

On Thursday, accordingly, sailed for England, His Majesty's Ketch *Speedwell*, commanded by Robert Fanshawe, Esq; and His Majesty's ship *Tryal*, commanded by James Wallace, Esq.

The same day arrived here from Georgia, in order to embark for England, Sir Charles Burdett, and Edmund Ruff Wigg, Esq; Attorney-General of West-Florida, lately suspended from his office by his Excellency Governor Oglethorpe.

On Friday arrived here His Majesty's ship *Sardine*, commanded by James Hawker, Esq; from Philadelphia, and a Tender. This ship, together with His Majesty's ship *Cygnet*, commanded by Philip Duval, Esq; are ordered upon this station.—From the character of these two commanders, they will pass their time very agreeably here.—The *Cygnet* may be expected daily.

Yesterday His Majesty's arm'd sloop the *Gaspée*, sailed on her return for Halifax.

The following is a list of such of His Majesty's ships and vessels as, we are told, are to remain on the North-American Station.

The *Ramsey*, and another 50-gun ship, the *Mermaid* of 20 guns, the *Semgal* sloop, and 3 arm'd schooners, for the service of Nova-Scotia, river St. Lawrence, and Bay of Fundy.

The *Garland* of 20 guns, the *Jamaica* sloop, and one arm'd schooner—for New England to Sandy-Hook. The *Cowenry* of 28 guns, and the *Hawth* sloop—for New York to the Cape of Virginia.

The *Squirrel* of 20 guns—for Virginia, to Cape-Hatteras.

The *Hornet* sloop—for North-Carolina, to Cape-Fear.

The *Cygnet* of 18 guns, and *Sardine* sloop—for South-Carolina, to St. John's river.

The *Essex* sloop—for East-Florida, to the Bahama-Islands.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

July	Arrived	From
22d.	His Majesty's arm'd Sloop } Gaspée, Lieut. Allen.	Halifax
23d.	Sloop Stafford, Joseph Nelmes, Sloop Success, John Sawyer, Sloop Two-Brothers, H. Riker, Sloop Sparrow, John Barrett,	St. Kitts St. Kitts New-York Virginia
24th.	Brigt. Cha. To. Pa. T. Eastwick, Brigt. Phila. Pac. Fra Johnson,	Philadelphia Philadelphia
25th.	His Majesty's Ship Sardine, Capt. James Hawker, } A Sloop, the Sardine's Tender,	Philadelphia Philadelphia
26th.	Sloop Polly, John Conyers, Sloop Sally, Isaac Towers,	St. Tortuga North-Carolina
27th.	Slooper Rebecca, Ja. Hindman, Slooper Rebecca, Ja. Hindman,	Maryland
28th.	Brigt. Penn. William Dow,	Antigua
July	Sailed	For
24th.	The { Tryal, and } Men of War, Speedwell	England
	Sloop Benjamin, Henry Dickinson, Brigt. Cha. Bet. Colin McAlpine	Barbados Cape-Fear
25th.	Slooper Isabella, George Comley, Slooper Two-Brothers, J. Young, His Majesty's arm'd Sloop Gaspée, Lieutenant Allen,	St. Kitts Cape-Fear Halifax
27th.	Slooper Benjamin, T. Tucker,	Cape-Fear
28th.	Sloop Two Brothers, H. Riker, Sloop Griffin, Ather Fairchild,	Barbados Honduras
Remain undbound or clear'd		For
	Ship Marquis of Granby G. Ronald, Ship Bermuda Pa. Wm. Troelock Ship Neptune, Philip Seward, Snow Amelia, William Rowand, Slooper Rebecca, Ja. Hindman, Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilchrist,	Georgia London Barbados Barbados Georgia Barbados
Near loaded, or may sail within a week		
	Ship Heart of Oak, Henry Gunn, Snow Richmond, James Hamilton, Brigt. Prince of Wales, T. Mafon, Philadelphia, Slooper Mary, John Doran, Slooper Jonathan, J. Williams, Sloop Success, John Petty, Sloop Kendal, David Ferguson,	Jamaica London Philadelphia St. Augustine Georgia Providence Barbados

EXCEEDING good red and white printed linens at 12 s. and purple and yellow gr. and cottons, a great variety of fine printed linens and chintz, India chintz, red and white furniture checks, chintz, cotton Hollands, &c. &c. all imported, and to be sold cheap at my store next to the General Post-Office, THOMAS WALTER.

John Paul Grimke,

HAVING waited an unreasonable time for payment of accounts long due; now, for the LAST TIME, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him on open accounts, and who have paid little regard to his former advertisements, to come and settle to his satisfaction, by the first day of July next, when the accounts of those who disregard this notice will be put into the hands of an attorney at law.

He at the same time desires all persons who have given him their notes of hand, either for cash lent them upon interest, or for goods sold them at the cash price, within eight months past, that they will come and give him their bonds with security. And those who have bought goods of him at the cash price, and have forgot to call and pay, are desired to remember to do so now, or give to him their obligations.

And as, thank God, the *Stamp-Act* is repealed, he proceeds to sell in this province, now again the land of liberty, and will continue to sell his large stock of goods on hand, consisting of all kinds of large and small silver plate, gold work, diamond and false stone work, in all the branches of the jewellers business, and of the newest fashions, with silver and gold watches, silver hilted and gilt swords, gold headed canes, &c. at EIGHT for ONE ready money, or NINE for ONE, payable in six months.

SARAH HATFIELD,

Beys leave to inform her customers,

THAT she has removed from Broad-Street, into the house in Church-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Patrick Waldron, opposite Mr. George Parker's store: Where she continues to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches. And having imported in the last ship from London, a complete ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY GOODS, hopes, that she shall be able to serve all who may please to favour her with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

Imported from Philadelphia, in the brigantine Philadelphia Packet, Francis Johnson, Master, and is to be sold by SHEDD and WHITE, at their store, in Church-Street.

A LARGE and neat assortment of Windsor chairs, made in the best and most elegant manner, and well painted, high back'd, low back'd, fagk back'd and fencers or double seated, for parades and gardens, childrens dining and low chairs. Also Walnut of the same construction.

GEORGE ANCRUM,

HAVING succeeded Messrs. Ancrum, Lane & Loeck in their store, and purchased of them their STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of well assorted useful articles; heys leave to inform his friends, that he will dispose of the same at a moderate rate; and hopes the customers of that house, will favour him with their commands, which shall be complied with, in like good manner as formerly.

Just imported in the ship LONDON, Capt. STRACHAN, from London.

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods, amongst which are chintzes, calicoes, printed linens, Irish linens, checks, flannels, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms at his store in Beaufort, kept by Mr. Peter Leavin.

Orders from the country will be punctually complied with. Country produce will be taken in payment at market prices. SAMUEL GROVE.

THOMAS CORBETT,

BEING impowered to settle all accounts belonging to Mr. WALTER MARRAS (lately failed for England) require the favour of those whose bonds, notes and cash debts, are due, immediately to pay off the same, or otherwise settle to his satisfaction. 6. w.

ALL persons indebted to CARNE & WELSON, whose accounts became due the first of January, are desired for the last time, to take notice, that unless they settle the same immediately to their satisfaction, they will without distinction, be put into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for, there being an absolute necessity to have their affairs settled to that day, as no further notice will be given, it is expected a proper use will be made of this. May 1766.

BALGUY LITTLEWOOD, has just imported, in the last vessel from LONDON and LIVERPOOL.

A N assortment of Carpenter's, Joiner's, and Cabinet-maker's tools; Cutlery of all sorts; Earthen Ware, &c. As he intends to leave the province very soon, they will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his store, at Mr. Waldron's, next door to D. G. Loeck.

John & William Baker,

Have just imported, in the ship LONDON, Capt. STRACHAN, from LONDON.

A General assortment of Goods, to be sold for the first time. And in the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. John Smith, from Philadelphia, baritone, 4. w. and water brand in kegs, to be sold at our store in Broad-Street. 9. w.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 1, 1766.

PURSUANT to the directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this province, for regulating the price and sale of BREAD, I have required the price of FLOUR, and find it to be at Five Pence per hundred pounds weight, at which price the Half-Crown loaves are to weigh as follows, viz.

WHITE, — — — —	20
WHEATEN, — — — —	30
HOUSEHOLD, — — — —	40

JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treasurer.

ABOUT three years since a valuable and efficacious STYPTIC, for stopping all external as well as internal bleedings in either sex, was discovered by Mr. THOMAS PIERCE, near Billiter-Square, Fenchurch-Street, LONDON, who immediately caused a number of experiments to be made of its effects on ANIMALS, which being performed in the presence of several gentlemen of the faculty, and proving satisfactory beyond expectation to them and other spectators, encouraged him to administer it first to himself, and since that time to a great number of persons, who are indebted to the use of it for the cure of sudden bleedings, as well as confirm'd hemorrhages, which, before the discovery of this Styptic, were deem'd incurable.

Sold by the proprietor, T. Peirce, (wholesale and retail) at his house near Billiter-Square, Fenchurch-Street, LONDON, with proper instructions for application in all cases, signed with his own hand writing. And by appointment of the proprietor) at Messrs CARNE & WILSON'S Shop, and at TIMOTHY'S Printing Office, and no where else in CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA. The powder at 25 s. a bottle which cure all external fresh wounds; the elixir at 35 s. a bottle, which cures all inward bleedings, such as vomiting or spitting of blood, fluxes, &c. It heals all blood-vessels broke within the body, and cures all inward wounds.

The conviction of the real merit is the true reason of offering it to the public, as its success is rested on its experienced utility.

THE subscriber, at his house in King-Street, has convenience to lodge and board one Gentleman. WILLIAM MASSEY.

JUNE 19th, 1766, ran away from the subscriber, on Horse Savannah, a white servant named Samuel KENNEDY, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, has a pretty round face, much pitted with the small-pox, short black hair, small blue eyes, and is remarkable for seldom or ever loosing in the face of the person he speaks to; he had on, when he went away, a lapel'd fardel waistcoat lined with gold, a blue coat with a crimson velvet cape and yellow gilt buttons, a pair of leather breeches, and a half worn broad plain gold laced hat; besides which he took away with him nine shillings, tied up in a check handkerchief, and covered with an old brown waistcoat. A reward of Twenty pounds currency will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, and one hundred pounds to any person who will give information where he is harboured, and upon conviction of the harbourer. He being a native of Cheshire in England, near the city of Norwich. It is not improbable but he may be for quitting the province, and returning home: therefore all captains and commanders of vessels are hereby forwarded not to carry him off the province, on pain of being severely prosecuted, by BARNARD ELLIOTT.

GRIFFITH and CAPE,

Have imported, in the Richmond, Capt. Hamilton, from LONDON.

WHITE, blue, and green thread pavilion gauze, at various prices; Scots check handkerchers and ounce thread, bought in Scotland of the makers; India nankeens, silk umbrellas, 3. 4th and 7. 8. h. garlick, Braziletta hats: Together with a large and general assortment of goods, imported in the LONDON, Capt. Strachan, from London, which they will dispose of on very low terms, especially by wholesale, or for cash. N. B. They have a few Spanish UMBRELLS to dispose of at 7. a piece.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WILLIAM SAXBY COLT, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Probate Court, by virtue of a writ of Capias ad Respondendum, at the suit of JACOB STEVENS, jun. & Company, having petitioned their honours the Chief Justice and his Associates, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said JACOB STEVENS, jun. & Company, and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice, to appear at the usual place of judgment, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P. Pleas-Office, July 1st, 1766.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT fifty hogheads of St. Kitt's RUM, and a few quarter-pipes of excellent white PORT WINE, by JOHN GORDON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who obtained certificates from the Justices on the 1st of January last, to have licenses for retailing spirituous liquors, that they immediately come to the treasurer's office, and take out their licenses accordingly.

TO BE SOLD,

For Eighteen months credit, on approved security.

A Tract of LAND, in Christ Church-parish, situate near the head of Quiche's Creek, well timbered for ship-builders, and when cleared, will be exceeding good for corn, indigo, &c. Also a tract of 600 acres of fresh-water marsh or tide-land, on Bear Island, lying in the mouth of Ponpon River, and not far from Will-Town; which, when improved with proper dams, will be inferior to no lands in the province, for rice, corn, indigo, &c. and, as it has several islands on it, will render a settlement easy, pleasant, and healthy, being free from wet and bugs. Any person inclin'd to purchase, may treat with Mr. William Guerin, in Charles Town, Mr. Richard Bohun Baker, at Ashley-River, or the subscriber on Horse-Savanna. 6. w. BARNARD ELLIOTT.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND, containing 670 acres, adjoining lands of Richard Beresford, Esq; Mr. George Smith and the glebe-land in St. Thomas's parish, and on a navigable creek, within 20 miles of Charles-Town. On part of said land is good timber, having never been cut. The remainder abounds with tall fir trees, proper for yards and posts, &c. and many valuable cypress trees, with a large quantity of light-wood; some hundred cords of good fire-wood may likewise be cut off said land.

The purchasers may have the above on very reasonable terms, the subscribers being under a necessity of selling it, in order to close the affairs of a person now off the province. PETER BACOT, BENJAMIN VILLEPONTUOX.

The following Advertisement appeared in the CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, in England, the 31st of August, 1765.

"THOUGHT to be settled many years since in or near Cambridge, and if alive, any of the relations of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Esq; by marriage Elizabeth Hitchcock; she is a daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth Maffs of London; she is a widow, and has no children living: She has lived in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Rhode-Island, but now in South-Carolina. If they will come in person, within four days from the date of this paper, to Capt. William Maffs, at the sign of the Ship, in Dover, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Anyone who can prove by Certificates, that no such persons are living, shall have Five Guineas reward, and all charges paid by said Capt. Maffs."

This advertisement did not come to the knowledge of the parties enquired for, till after Capt. Maffs's departure. In Answer. — Mr. William Maffs, deceased (believed to be the brother of Mr. Joseph Maffs of London, mentioned in the above advertisement) formerly lived in Chesham, and afterwards at Market Drayton in Shropshire, where he married Miss Church, a sister of Capt. James Church, of Great Shelford near Cambridge. — By this marriage, the said William Maffs had three daughters only, who were bred up at their said uncle's Capt. James Church, at Shelford, and who are all still living: — Eleanor, the eldest daughter, is married to Mr. Joseph Cornish, of Attingham near Tetworth, Oxfordshire, and has no children. — Mary, the second daughter, was married to Hitch Wales, of Little Shelford, Esq; near Cambridge, deceased, and has four children by him living. — Frances, the third daughter, is married to Mr. John Taylor, of the Inner-Temple, London, and has one child living. The said William Maffs, their father, and his wife, both died, many years since, in London. Information may be had, if wanting, by applying to Lord Charles Montagu, or George Saxby, Esq; in Charles-Town, or Mr. William Braxall, in Red-Lion-Square, or Mr. John Taylor, of the Inner-Temple, London.

N. B. Capt. Strachan, of the ship LONDON, has a letter for Mrs. Hitchcock, and she is desired to inform him how he may send it to her. There is also a letter in the Post-Office for the said Mrs. Hitchcock.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON: Has imported from thence, in the Richmond, Capt. Hamilton, an assortment of the following Goods, &c. which are to be sold, at his store in Broad-Street, formerly in the possession of Mrs. Hefket, next door to Mr. Lockwood's, Watch-maker.

FLOWER'D, figur'd, and striped gauze, plain gauze handkerchers, ruffles and aprons of the newest patterns, some of which are not yet offer'd for sale in London; fashionable plain and figur'd ribbons, silk mode and fatten capuchines of different colours, plain and flower'd gauze cloaks, silk mitts, silk gloves, blond lace, &c. ladies caps of the newest fashion, silk and thread turbans and tippers, blond lace ruffles, ladies fashionable hats and bonnets, sewing silk, osenbug and other thread, women's fine cotton stockings, mens silk ditto, silk breeches pieces, Whitechapple and common needles, mens brown thread stockings and white rib'd ditto, Holland and Manchester tape, quality binding and bobbing, shirt and waistcoat thread buttons, cotton laces round and flat, sigathies, nankeens, paste shoes and knee-buckles, watches, everlasting and calendered shoes and pumps, mens shoes and pumps, mens fine beaver hats, felt ditto, boys caftor and felt ditto, stays of different fashions, fine shaving powder and brushes, Turlington's balsam, Anderson and Speedman's pills, Glauber salts, Eau-de-luce, powder of Bark, Spirits of Hartshorn.

N. B. A few hogheads of LONDON PORTER in exceeding good condition, to be sold cheap. — The above goods will be sold at a much cheaper rate than usual, especially for cash, having been bought with ready money.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

WATCH-MAKER, in Broad-Street, Has just imported, in the ship LONDON, Capt. Strachan, from London, a new assortment of CLOCKS and WATCHES, (which may be seen at his store in America) among which are

FOUR plain stop gold watches, with seconds in the center, that will stop to the fourth part of a second, the construction in one part being taken from Mr. Harrison's time-keeper: They may be seen by any gentleman who pleases to call at my Shop. Also,

Some spring ALARMS, very useful for those who have occasion to call their servants early or late, so they can be set to go at any hour or minute they please; very neat pocket-pistols, at 8 and 9 s. a pair, plated buckles, &c. &c.

Those gentlemen that purchase either of the above articles, will be called upon for the money next January: and those whose accounts were due before January 1766, will not take it amiss if I call often upon them, as I must keep up my credit; and my worthy friends must also consider that the fun is very hot to walk in.

STRAYED into the plantation of Mr. James Christie, a chestnut gelding, about seven years old, and thirteen hands, three and one quarter inches high, he has a blaze, and two hind feet white, branded on the off buttock thus: J. L. in one, and on the mounting shoulder A. B. one side of his mane lately cut close, and the other side hanging. The owner may apply to St. Paul's Parish, } ANDREW LEITCH, J. P. July 12, 1766.

ONE HUNDRED pounds reward, SUPPOSED to be stolen from the subscriber's shop in Broad-Street, three diamond hoop rings: — Whoever can give him such information of them that they may be recovered, shall receive the above reward. PHILIP TIDYMAN.

STRAY'D into the plantation of Mr. Joseph Elliott, a small likely black horse, branded on both shoulders 1 S.

Likewise stray'd into the plantation of Thomas Elliott, a bright bay, about 13 hands and an half high, a small star in his forehead, branded on the mounting buttock I M, trots, and about 8 years old. Whoever owns said strays, must apply to May 27, 1766. JEREMIAH SAVAGE, J. P.

STRAY'D into the plantation of Joseph Williams, near Ashley Ferry, a flea-bitten white horse, branded on the mounting shoulder F L, the upper strike of the F joining the L, about 13 years old.

Also into the plantation of Thomas Elliott, a small likely chestnut horse, with a snip in his face, branded like G joined in one, his two hind feet white. four years old, twelve hands high. Whoever claims said strays, must apply to July 11th, 1766. JEREMIAH SAVAGE, J. P.

JAMES HARLEY of Beach Hill, informs me of a black gelding, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock C T, and on the shoulder of the same side with T, and a blutch'd brand over it, has a star in his forehead, one white fetter-lock, appears to be about 7 years old, and from the marks of traces, has been used to a draught.

A forest mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock J, is unbroke, undo bred, has lost one eye, and appears about 4 years old. The owner or owners of the above strays, may prove their property before June 26, 1766. EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

JOHN STUBBS, informs me of a grey mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock 27. CLAUDIUS PEGGEE.

A stray black yelding, branded on the mounting shoulder 9, on the rear buttock 5, and on the off shoulder S. Also a white gelding, branded on the mounting buttock M. The owners of the above strays must prove their property before JOHN JOOR, J. P.

TO BE SOLD

On Tuesday the 5th of August, at Store-Landine. **A SCHOONER**, that will carry 80 barrels of rice, with all her rigging, &c. One half the property of the estate of Robert Blackman. CHARLES ELLIOTT, ARCHIBALD STANYARNE, JOSEPH STANYARNE.

To be sold in small tracts,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of land, on the head of Cambaluz river, known by the name of the Salt-catcher barony, now the property of Sir William Baker, Brice Fisher, and Nicholas Lislewood, Esqrs. of London. The plat of said barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bower, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; it is allowed to be exceeding fine swamp, with a sufficiency of very good high land on each side, proper for corn and indigo, on which a commodious settlement may be made. Also,

A part of the barony in Granville county known by the name of Jasper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Daniel Hayward, and other settlements on the Euhaw: The plat may now be seen in the hands of William Maine. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchasers paying interest and giving security to

PAUL TRAFER & FRANCIS STUART, Attorneys for Sir William Baker, &c.

SELLING OFF.

ANY person wanting to purchase a small STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a well assorted variety, and but lately imported, may be supplied at EIGHT for ONE. For terms of payment, apply to c. t. f. LLOYD & NEVILL.